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THE Boſton-Gazette, AND COUNTRY JOURNAL.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, October 19, 1772.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

AS a *brief & faithful Narrative* of facts, relative to the unhappy Controverſy ſubſiſting in the Church of *Concord*, may repreſent Characters in a fuller light, than the reſult of part of a late Eccleſiaſtical Council, publiſhed in your weekly paper Auguſt 17, 1772,‡ prefaced by W—e—you are requeſted to inſert the following, in your next, which will oblige your conſtant Reader. U. S.

In the Year 1766, within ſix Weeks after Mr. Emerſon's ſettlement in *Concord*, *Mr. Joſeph Lee*, an Inhabitant of that Town, offered himſelf as a Candidate for *chriſtian fellowſhip*. An objection was bro't by a *Siſter, Mrs. Hodgman*, who charg'd him with male adminiſtration on an Eſtate in which *ſhe* was intereſted: This objection was laid before the *Church*—But after frequent attempts made in his own Vindication, he was *refus'd* admiſſion.

Thinking himſelf treated with unchriſtian partiality, from relative connections and intereſt, *Mr. Lee* repeatedly requeſted the *church* to join with him in aſking the advice of a mutual council.—This *requeſt* not being complied with, *he then*, by his letters miſſive, invited a number of *churches* to adviſe in the caſe.

Seven *churches*, by their *elders & delegates*, convened at *Concord*, 7th Feb. 1769, who, wiſely, without entring into a particular hearing, by a meſſage, deſired a friendly conference with the *paſtor & church*, and finding no proſpect of an happy concluſion of the matter, by the *church*, obtained *their* free conſent to call a mutual council to hear and adviſe upon all matters of charge againſt ſaid *Lee*; as alſo, his objections againſt the paſt conduct of the *paſtor and church*.

A *mutual council*, conſiſting of 12 *churches*, accordingly met at *Concord* 11th April 1769, and from the tenor of their reſult it doth not appear that there was any thing proved againſt *Mr. Lee*, for which the council expected he would, any longer, be denied chriſtian priviledges; eſpecially, as the council unanimouſly ſay, "that upon a full and impartial hearing of what has been alledg'd againſt *Mr. Lee* in *Mrs. Hodgman's* complaint," (which was the *main*, if not the *only article* before the *church* againſt *Mr. Lee's* admiſſion) "they do not find any "thing proved againſt *him* ſufficient to debar him from "their communion."—And alſo in the cloſe of their reſult, after hearing all articles, on either ſide, they "earneſtly intreat *Mr. Emerſon*, the *church*, and *Mr. Lee* "to reflect ſeriouſly on their temper and conduct, to "humble themſelves before God, to exerciſe a ſpirit "of forgiveneſs and forbearance"—which exhortations muſt imply, that no further conceſſion from either party was requir'd, than an acceptance of their reſult.—And 'tis manifeſt not only that *Mr. Lee*, but that the *church* alſo *then* conſidered the reſult in this light; as *he* did not of *them*, neither did *they*, in form as a *church*, require of *him*, any further conceſſion.—

In conſequence of *his* and the *church's* acceptance of this reſult, *Mr. Lee* renewed his deſire of admiſſion,—and was propounded in the uſual manner to the *church* and *congregation*—and upon application to the paſtor at the cloſe of the week preceeding the time of admiſſion, was told that no objection lay againſt him, but that he was going out of town, therefore he could not be admitted on the morrow; at the end of the third week, Mr. Lee again applied to the paſtor, when he was again told there was no objection.

According to practice, the day following (*Lord's-Day*,) *Mr. Lee* was called forth into the alley, in the face of the *congregation*, and the paſtor publickly declared that no objection lay againſt his being received to *full communion*.

It may be neceſſary here to obſerve, that the preſent paſtor, contrary to the paſt uſage of that *church*, had made it his practice, (as it is in ſome other *churches*) in addition to the *ſilential*, to call for a *handy Vote* of the *church* at the admiſſion of members, whether from inadvertence, or an exalted apprehenſion of the power of the keys intruſted with the *church*, is uncertain; this is certain however, that the practice gives an opportunity for perſons who have no objection to a candidate, or none which they are willing publickly to declare, *meerly* by not lifting up the hand, to debar any one of the faireſt character, of this goſpel priviledge.

This practice was view'd as a grievance in the caſe of *Mr. Lee*, and is, in a great meaſure, the foundation of the preſent *diſunion* in the *church* of *Concord*.

An *handy Vote* was call'd for, while the brethren were intermix'd with others, in *that* large aſſembly; how many hands were lifted up in his favor *was not* nor *could be known*, (yet tho't as many as uſual) neither had there, in any like caſe before, been any motion to aſcertain the number of voters; taking it for granted, that no objection being offer'd was an evidence of univerſal conſent. But *now* a brother ſtands up, and "deſires the vote might be made certain,"—in anſwer to this it was ſaid, this could not be done, till the *congregation* was diſmiſs'd—but an affair ſo *unuſual*, muſt naturally raiſe ſome diſcompoſure of mind, therefore the *final conſideration* of *Mr. Lee's* admiſſion was adjourn'd till after *Lecture*, the ſame week.

At the meeting on *Lecture-day*, before the *Church* had given their vote, a brother came and delivered a paper to the paſtor, call'd a *declaration*, which he inſiſted ſhould be read and then lodg'd with the *Church*, as he expreſs'd it, *in perpetuam &c.*—This *declaration*, which was of the *nature of an objection*, was read by the paſtor, and then delivered back to the author.—Another of the brethren then ſtood up, and made a *verbal declaration* againſt *Mr. Lee*, to the ſame purpoſe with the *former written one*.—After ſome debate, the vote was call'd for, whether *Joſeph Lee* ſhould be admitted to full communion with the *church*?—And it paſs'd in the negative.

A number of the *brethren* were aggrieved at this conduct of the *paſtor* and *church*, as well as *particular members*, as unconſtitutional—unprecedented—and of unhappy tendency,—and applied to the *church* for redreſs; which, inſtead of receiving, after repeated endeavors, they were urged by the paſtor, to forgive him, both as a *paſtor* and *brother*; otherwiſe, he, in a very ſolemn manner warn'd them to forbear coming to the communion, the next ſabbath; and if they came, he ſhould conſider it as an evidence of their forgiveneſs, as above.‖

The aggrieved brethren now conſidering themſelves, in effect, as unreaſonably ſuſpended from *church-fellowſhip*, and finding, as they apprehended, no proſpect of having the unhappy controverſy adjuſted by the *church*, requeſted of them, that they might have further advice from neighbour *churches*; which not being complied with, after many months waiting, the aggrieved applied to all the *churches* (which were in the ſame capacity of ſending) that had been of their *former mutual council*, with the addition of ſeveral others: Eight of which met at *Concord* 28th of August 1770, and after preſſing endeavors, to perſuade the paſtor to call the *church* together to confer with them upon ſome meaſures, in order to their union and peace, which *he* refuſed;—and after leaving a letter for the *church* to the ſame purpoſe, they adjourn'd.—The 23d October 1770, 13 *churches* convened at *Concord*, of the number invited by the diſſatisfied, 7 of which had been of the *mutual council*, on *Mr. Lee's* caſe: These 13 *churches* being denied the friendly conference with the *church*, which *they* alſo repeatedly and earneſtly requeſted, as becoming brethren in *Chriſt*, judged themſelves called by *ſcripture* and our *platform*, to hear and conſider the caſe of thoſe who called themſelves aggrieved, which now appeared to be their only remedy.

After a public and attentive hearing of all matters of grievance, the *paſtor* being preſent, the council adjourn'd again for a fortnight before they drew up their opinion of the cauſe depending; hoping that, in the mean time, ſome conciliating meaſures might be taken by the paſtor and church.—The ſame number again convened at *Concord* Nov. 13th, and finding no ſuch meaſures effected, they unanimouſly came into the reſult, publiſh'd in the ſupplement to your weekly paper of May 6, 1771.¶

Tho' the aggrieved were juſtified in their complaints by this reſult, yet their relief was but partial,—they were allowed occaſional communion with other *churches*, but this was attended with local inconveniencies,—their earneſt deſire peaceably to return to the boſom and fellowſhip of their own *church*, ſtill inclined them readily to comply with every meaſure propoſed by the *church*, for a reconciliation; and therefore chearfully united with the *church*, in calling a mutual council to hear and conſider their grievances, and give advice.

This council met at *Concord* 23d July laſt—how far the aggrieved were treated by the *paſtor* and *church committee*, in the hearing, with that fairneſs and candor which becometh lovers of truth and peace, the auditors may judge.

How far W—e. will find characters retrieved, by inſinuations againſt others, in *his preface*, or by publiſhing the reſult of part of a council, under the title of *mutual*, will tend to peace and truth; the protest of an equal part of *churches* conſtituting that council, (ſoon after publiſhed) with the foregoing *impartial narrative*, may lead *him*, and *the public* to conjecture.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Our Wives, & our Babes, ſtill protected ſhall know,
Thoſe who dare to be free, ſhall forever be ſo;—
On theſe Arms & theſe Arts they may ſafely rely,
For as FREEMEN *we'll live, or like* HEROES *we'll die.*

THAT Slavery is ſomething very ſhocking in its nature, and that Death perhaps is more eligible than ſuch a ſtate, is a truth we willingly aſſent to. It is not from the idea itſelf, but from quite a different quarter, that ſlavery ever becomes a real fact. The approaches are ſlow, and cautious in their beginning. One right, inſignificant perhaps in itſelf, and important only in its connection, is at firſt invaded. Another, and yet another is attacked, till the mournful tragedy is compleated. The eyes of the People are at length open, but unhappily too late. It ſerves only as an aggravation to ſhow them their Miſery, and the Reflection is intolerable that *once it was in their Power* to have prevented it. It now appears to them, not barely an *unhappineſs*, but a *crime*, to have *ſuffered* the nobleſt image of the Deity to be thus defaced, when that ſame God had given them Hands, and every neceſſary inſtrument, had they but hearts to have improved them.

It pains me, Meſſ'rs Printers, to think that this ſtupidity and careleſsneſs is juſtly chargeable on my countrymen. When the Revenue Acts firſt paſſed, tho' properly ſpeaking, they were Death; yet as the conſequences were not immediate, there was hope. In *theory* the effect was inſtant, in *conſequence* remote. When the commiſſions of the executioners of theſe laws were opened, and the actions of them were felt, I flattered myſelf the miſeries, the tears of the citizen would have rouz'd him to vengeance. I retained the ſame ſentiment when news arrived of the independency of our governor. Still the conſequence was remote. The effect was not the *immediate* deſtruction of thoſe principles and that force, which are the life of a free government. The independency of our judges has at length compleated the tragedy. Yes I repeat it, THE INDEPENDENCY OF OUR JUDGES IS THE FINISHING STROKE, and we are as compleat ſlaves as the inhabitants of Turkey or Japan. The effect is *now* inſtantaneous. *Every hour rivets the fetters*, and let the matter reſt but a twelvemonth, I defy, phyſically ſpeaking, this People to recover. Let Great-Britain give me back her armies, and remove *theſe*, I'll thank her. Ten thouſand of her legions would not be ſo formidable as this laſt fatal manœuvre.

It appears to me the term *independency*, as it affects our judges, is very improper. It is true, they are independent of *us*. They may harraſs, oppreſs and inſult *us*, and we have *no controul* over them. The conſtitutional check is removed. But they are *dependent*, amazingly *dependent*, on *thoſe* who for a ſeries of years have been uniformly plundering and abuſing us. A judge muſt now be a mean dirty ſycophant, muſt accommodate himſelf to every whim and caprice of a miniſter, or STARVE.

And now my countrymen, let us look into the matter, and ſee what a charming condition we are in. What chance can we ſuppoſe, that man will ſtand, who has dared be a patriot; who has dared to cheriſh thoſe ſentiments, thoſe old uncourtly ſentiments of honor, virtue and love to one's country, which finding the high poſts of government but barren ſoils, have flouriſhed only among the private virtues of the heart. Contrary to thoſe generous principles of law, which are its dignity and baſis, he will be ſacrificed to thoſe little intricacies and that chicane, which a judge worn out in the *drudgery* of practice is eaſily maſter of. Life and property muſt conſequently be precarious. Hiſtory can produce inſtances of theſe *dependent* judges, whoſe decrees were writ in blood, and who pay'd themſelves with gazing on the torments of the victim. *Jeffries* is a name not unknown in this country. A writer ſpeaking of the unhappy ſituation of a people, who have dared remonſtrate to their ſovereign, when he ge's the executive courts ſubſervient to him, ſays "nothing leſs than a ſacrifice of human blood muſt be offered to him, and this to be perform'd by affixing ſacred juſtice to it."

It has been notorious, ſome Preſſes have exerciſed a manly freedom in animadverting on the faults and vices of our great men. It has been equally notorious they have by this means rendered themſelves obnoxious. The Court and their minions have in conſequence been very active in their deſtruction. But in vain. The integrity of a grand jury has ſaved in ſome meaſure this country. The court *dared not* leap the barriers of law, as the *conſtitutional check* might have been exerted. That check is now removed. Theſe vultures have not forgot. They don't eaſily forget. They have waited for a day of carnage. That day is now come and the Printer may conſole

For the Remainder See the laſt Page.

‡ see page 134. 139. & pa. 465, Vol. 3. ‖ vid pa, 465, Vol. 3. ¶ vid pa, 134. ¶ vid, pa, 139.
In special ye molas. act vid pa, 9, Vol 2 — Tea Act pa, 795, Vol. 1. ℈ vid Commissioners Commis pa, 253, Vol. 2
& vid pa, 576 Vol. 3 — pa, 97 ¶ vid pa. 156 [illegible]

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

SINCE the report of the laſt miniſterial manœuvre, in rendering the executive, as well as great part of the legiſlative power of this Province their ſervile dependents, has greatly arouſed the indignation of this Capital, and the people have in earneſt began to look about them; there has been a mighty buz among the minions of power, particularly directed againſt the intended Town-Meeting, as a ſtep, if not raſh, at leaſt premature: Some giving out that it is by no means certain that ſuch proviſion as alarms us is abſolutely eſtabliſhed. I having ſigned a petition for this meeting, think proper to inform my fellow-citizens, that this objection was made to me very early in the agitation of the matter & well conſidered; & in anſwer to it, I demand of any one a ſufficient reaſon to reſt one hour longer eaſy, under the accumulated impoſitions already obtruded upon us, admiting the one in queſtion never is, nor may be abſolutely eſtabliſhed. Is breathing at the pleaſure of a foreign ſtate a ſafe condition, whoſe legiſlature declares they have a right to bind us in all caſes whatſoever, to impoſe laws for the internal as well as external regulation of our police, to grant duties on our commodities, to appoint Commiſſioners with an indefinite train of pimps, plunderers and informers under them, to levy theſe tributes, and ſeize ſhips and cargoes for breaking laws of which the legiſlatures of our Country are entirely ignorant, and no book printed within three thouſand miles can inform us; to make an admiralty judge the ſole trier of all cauſes in which this or any other illegal, arbitrary and unconſtitutional oppreſſion is concerned, and hold a fleet of armed veſſels with a large ſtanding army in readineſs to murder us if we remonſtrate too freely againſt the freedoms taken to plunder us.

I think in all conſcience we have grievances enough eſtabliſhed, to warrant any mode of redreſs the wiſdom of this great people may finally fix upon; and whether the ſalaries in queſtion are ſettled or not ſettled, I ſhall never be eaſy with one relique of a government eſtabliſhed on any baſis beſides the free conſent of the people over which it preſides; whoſe welfare is, and ought to be the ſole end of every government on earth; any intereſt different from this conſtitutes its purſuers Tyrants, and their inſtruments, if members of the ſuffering ſtate, Traitors; if of the impoſing, emiſſaries of deſtruction and public enemies.

CIVIS.

We hear that Petitions are handing about in the neighbouring Towns, to have Meetings called to take our preſent dangerous Condition into Conſideration.

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

THE late Deputy Collector Mr. Sheaffe was juſtly eſteemed for his obliging Behavior to the People; and Readineſs to promote and ſerve the Trade and Commerce of the Province: He never appeared at the Sales of forfeited Goods, to interfere and prevent an unfortunate Man the Chance of purchaſing his own Goods;—He valued the Eſteem of the People more, than to Inſult the diſtreſſed & unfortunate, and rather than add to their Loſs, by mean and ungenerous Bidding on their Goods, would have given his Influence for a Saving to them;—He never went about peddling Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes; He received his Majeſty's Pay for more important Services.—Had Mr. Sheaffe been capable of ſo much Meanneſs, inſtead of that univerſal Love and Eſteem he experienced from Perſons of every Rank and Station; he would have been deſpiſed as the gauky Boy now is who fills his Place.—It is hoped that the Daddy of young Gauky will ſoon ſend him Inſtructions for his more prudent Management in the Office. For although the Trade at preſent ſubmit to the daily Inſults of Gauky's Maſters, they will not long ſuffer themſelves to be inſulted by a Boy.

A TRADER.

BOSTON, October 19.

Tueſday laſt at a Meeting of the Church and Congregation of the New-South Meeting-Houſe, it was unanimouſly Voted to call Mr. Joſeph Howe, at preſent a Tutor of Yale-College in New-Haven, to be their Paſtor.

The Rev. Dr. Cooper of this Town is choſen to Preach the Dudleian Lecture at Harward-College in May next.

The Roof of the new Meeting-Houſe in Brattle-Street began Raiſing on Tueſday laſt, and was finiſhed on Saturday Afternoon. *vid pa, 81.*

A very handſome Steeple is erected at the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe, whereof the Rev. Mr. Moorhead is Paſtor; and a Bell is hung in the Tower; which Bell formerly was at the Meeting-Houſe in Brattle-Street, and preſented to this Society by the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq;

We have Advice from Barbados, That all the Tranſports with Col. Dalrymple's Regiment from hence, ſafe arrived there; and had ſailed for St. Vincents. *vid, pa, 1[illegible]*

The 9th Inſtant the Tranſport ſhip Argo, was ſpoke with 18 Leagues from the Eaſt End of Long-Iſland, from London bound for New-York, 8 Weeks out, who ſailed from thence in Company with five other ſhips.

We hear 14 Sail of Veſſels were drove aſhore at Cape Nichola-Mole in the late Hurricane.

We hear ſeveral Whalemen and Fiſhermen have been loſt in the ſame Gales of Wind.

On Wedneſday laſt a Cat belonging to Capt. Daricut brought forth 4 Kittens, which liv'd after they were kitten'd, and about 24 Hours after, the ſame Cat bro't forth two Puppies but not come to maturity, tho' perfect in ſhape of Puppies to the great ſurpriſe of thoſe who ſaw them.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, July 21, 1772.

"I Rejoice at the noble ſpirit that prevails in your aſſemblies. They rightly judge, that if they yield to arbitrary impoſitions, and give up their Charter-Rights in *one* inſtance, tho' of ſmaller importance, they may in others, and thoſe of greater moment. *There is no end to Conceſſions, when once begun.* The prerogative men will pick you feather after feather, *till they have left you naked.* Wiſe patriots will guard againſt the very firſt incroachments. I wiſh our patriots of this ſide the water had been ſo wiſe and honeſt, but we are already chain'd; and alas! too many among us are proud of their fetters, becauſe they are of *gold*. While our civil Craftſmen are extending prerogative and court-influence, our eccleſiaſtical Craftſmen are labouring to ſtrengthen the fabric of church-authority, which of late indeed received a violent ſhock, but by *their prudent care*, it paſſed off without doing any material damage. You have heard no doubt of the fate of the Clergy's petition againſt ſubſcription, and by this time probably the ſimilar fate of the Diſſenter's petition. This, tho' it paſt triumphantly thro' the Houſe of Commons, was in the Houſe of Lords ſtifled by the Biſhop's lawn ſleeves. Why ſo many of the lay-lords, who were in *principle* friends to religious liberty, ſhou'd concur with the Biſhops, may be made a queſtion. If it is, Lord Denbigh can anſwer it, who being aſked, how he came to vote againſt the Diſſenters petition, thus (as we are told) replied "The Biſhops are very complaiſant to us on *certain* occaſions, and we thought, we muſt return the compliment." Their reverences were never ſo ſeverely ſweated in the Houſe, as on this occaſion, by Lord Chatham, who, 'tis ſaid, ſpoke nobly in favor of the Diſſenters. In anſwer to ſome things, that one of them ſaid on *principle*, he thus addreſs'd the bench, "and what, right reverend fathers, are *your* principles? Your articles are *calviniſtical*, your liturgy is *papiſtical*, and your ſermons are *arminian*. What then are *your principles*, right reverend fathers"?

The LION *and the* FOX. *A Fable.*

E'ER Lions yet had Law enſlav'd to Pow'r,
Or learnt of Man their Subjects to devour,
The mighty Monarch of the Foreſt dead,
His hopeful Son ſucceeded in his Stead.
Great were his regal Virtues——He had Paws
With Strength prodigious, arm'd with dreadful Claws.
Some Time in Peace, and royal Pomp he reign'd;
At Length he found his Civil Liſt was drain'd—
By Secret Service——for the public good.
(Tho' not expreſt, that's always underſtood)
The Debt to pay, Deficiences replace,
A Scheme was laid to tax the woolly Race:
Some honeſt Patriot (but in vain) objected,
It was not Law to eat, whom he protected;
The King's Neceſſities, the Common Good,
'Twas ſaid, requir'd, that Mutton ſhould be chew'd.
Sire, cry'd the Fox, 'tis without Doubt your Due,
How bleſt a Nation in a King like you!
Who, tho' ſupreme in Sov'reignty and Might,
Are yet ſo tender of your People's Right.
But *here*, you need not take your People's Leave,
To tax your Sheep is your Prerogative.
Let not your Kitchen want ſuch wholſome Food,
And may it do your royal Stomach good:
Thank Heav'n! we have a King, who is no Glutton,
And he's a Traitor, that denies you Mutton.
Thus Flattery remov'd the ſacred Mound
Of Law, and left to ſwelling Pow'r no Bound.
The Prince from Mutton ſoon advanc'd to Beef;
Next long'd for dainty Ven'ſon——and in Brief,
Prerogative the Word! no ſtop—no ſtay—
Whate'er his Talons touch'd, was rightful Prey.
Britons! is Freedom dear? with jealous Eye
Guard ev'ry ſacred Inch of Liberty.
When Rulers leap o'er Law, with Law diſpenſe,
From that curſt Hour does Tyranny commence;
Which, tho' its ſtealing Progreſs firſt be ſmall,
Will ſap the Baſe of Freedom to its Fall.
The Regal Pow'rs, the People's Rights confine
Within their legal Bounds——Here fix the Line,
Which once paſt o'er, as all Extremes are bad,
The one grows Tyrant, and the other Mad.
May gracious Kings have all the Rev'rence due,
And ev'ry Stuart find his Cromwell too.

The encreaſing Fondneſs for Military Accompliſhments, in many Towns in the Province, muſt afford peculiar Pleaſure and Satisfaction to every one who deſires the Peace and Security of his Country; or who wiſhes to find in his Neighbors, thoſe generous and manly Sentiments, which uſually attend a true Military Spirit.

Among others, we cannot but mention the Performances of the Militia of Charleſtown the laſt Thurſday, which were regular, ſpirited, and highly entertaining to a great Concourſe of People of all Ranks, from this and the neighbouring Towns. A Fort was erected on an Eminence in the Common, defended by Cannon, and Mortars with Mock Bombs. Part of the Militia repreſenting an Enemy's Army, commanded by Lieut. Harris, was driven from the Town by the Engliſh Army, under the Command of Captain William Conant; and after various Engagements and Skirmiſhes, driven to the Redoubt or Out-Work of their Fort, which being ſoon taken and their Cannon turned upon them, they were obliged at Length to take Shelter in the Fort, which was alſo regularly attacked; and after a long and vigorous Defence, ſtormed and taken, the Enemy firſt blowing up their Magazine. There were a Number dreſſed in the true Indian Taſte, who exhibited the Indian Art of War with great Activity, and to the great Diverſion of the Spectators. After taking the Fort, and the uſual Formalities, the Priſoners were brought in Triumph to the Town.

The Manual Exerciſe, Evolutions, Marches, Siege of the Fort, &c. were performed to as great Acceptance, perhaps, as any Thing of the Kind by our common Militia, and were greatly to the Honor of both Officers and Privates.——They were more than 120 Men under Arms, and not the leaſt Accident happened, tho' between two and three Barrels of Powder were expended.

The Militia in England are cloathed & trained at the public Expence. It muſt give a good Idea of the young Men who have made ſuch Proficiency, to obſerve, that it is done voluntarily, and at the Expence of their leiſure Hours, which by many are employed to other leſs laudable and ſometimes evil Purpoſes, and not only ſo, but in Regard of many of them who are but Apprentices, at the Expence, by Dreſs and otherwiſe, of all their little Perquiſites. Surely they deſerve Praiſe and Encouragement.

Laſt Saturday died at Brookline, after a ſhort Sickneſs, Mr. Henry Sewall, youngeſt Son of the late Henry Sewall, Eſq; of that Town. His Remains are to be inter'd To-Morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'Clock.

Medway, October 8th, 1772.

This day departed this Life, *Jeremiah Adams*, Eſq; in the 81ſt Year of his Age. He has been a man of a good character in church and ſtate. He always appeared to be forward and ſteady for ſupporting a ſettled goſpel miniſtry, and exhibited a great regard for goſpel ordinances. His laſt ſickneſs he endured with a great deal of Patience, with a ſtrong hope of going to a better World through the merits of the great Redeemer. He has left his aged conſort to mourn her loſs, with whom he has lived near 57 Years, alſo a Son and one Daughter; and one thing is remarkable, that no death has ever been before in his Houſe, although his Son has lived with him in family ſtate about 32 Years.—

Bleſſed are the dead, that die in the Lord, &c.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber being bound to Sea, would gladly diſpoſe of his Stock in Trade, conſiſting of a General Aſſortment of Engliſh, India and Scotch Goods, with ſome Groceries;—ſhould any Perſon be inclined to purchaſe the whole, amounting to about One Thouſand Pound ſterling, may alſo have the Houſe and Shop he now improves in Cornhill, Boſton. The whole on ſuch Terms as ſhall be ſatisfactory to the Purchaſer. For further Particulars, enquire at ſaid ſhop.

JOHN FRAZIER.

TO BE SOLD,
Under the Sterling coſt,
The *Whole* of the UNIVERSAL HISTORY, conſiſting of Twenty-one large 8vo Vols. of *Antient*, and Forty-four Vols. of *Modern* Hiſtory, with complete Indexes to the whole; neatly Bound in Calf and Letter'd on the Back.

Inquire of the Printers.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On MONDAY the 9th of November next, at Two o'Clock, on the Premiſſes, if not ſold before at private Sale.

ALL the Eſtate of Mr. Samuel Payſon in Dorcheſter, near the Slitt-Mill, conſiſting of a Dwelling-Houſe, Corn-Mill, and Granery. Alſo a Leather Mill with three Stocks and Hot-Houſe, all in good Repair, on a good Stream of Water, with 22 Acres of good Land, well fenced with Stone Wall, and Orchard that will make 30 or 40 Barrels Cyder, and a good Barn and Cyder-Mill, with a Cellar under the Barn. For further Particulars, enquire of the ſaid Samuel Payſon.

The Ten Original Proprietors of a Tract of Land at Muſcongus, holding under Beauchamp and Leverett, are hereby notified that their Meeting ſtands adjourned to Thurſday next, at Three o'Clock in the Afternoon, at Col. Ingerſol's.

Boſton, Octo. 17, 1772. NATH. GREENE, Pro. Cl'k.

N. B. The Committee is retured that went to lay out the Land; and it's earneſtly requeſted that every Perſon concerned will attend.

A few Caſks Choice Old *Liſbon* Wines, Weſt-India Rum, Sugars, &c. To be Sold at Jonathan Snelling's Store, cheap for Caſh.

Good *SHINGLES*
TO BE SOLD
On the Long Wharff in Charleſtown.

On FRIDAY next,
At ELEVEN o'Clock,
Will be ſold by Public Vendue at the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet.
A Quantity of good Shop Sugars in Hogſheads and Barrels. J. Ruſſell, Auctioneer.

On WEDNESDAY *next*,
At Ten in the Morning,
Will be Sold by public Vendue,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,
A Variety of Engliſh GOODS, among which are, Scarlet, Blue and Cloth coloured Broad Cloths, Salloons Callimancoes, Iriſh Linnens, Men's Worſted Hoſe, a variety of Callicoes, Silk and Linnen Handkerchiefs, Coat and Breaſt Buttons, a Quantity of Stone Jugs, Pickle Pots, Mugs, &c.—Alſo a Handſome Eight Day Clock, almoſt new.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Wedneſday next——Ten o'Clock.

V. vid our grievances pointed out pa. 517. 521. 634, Vol, 3. (1) Mr Harrison old Collector Harrison. (2) vid in Index under Representatives — vid Charter pa 1077 vol 2. (2). vid pa, 57.

1 The Judges being paid from Home vid pa, 156 — vid, Declaratory act, pa, 792, Vol, 1. ° vid, molasses act. pa. 9. vol. 2 — Tea act pa, 735, Vol, 1. & vid the act establishing them pa, 748, Vol, 1, & their Commissions pa, 253, Vol. 2. & vid in Index, Vol. 2, 3, & this under Courts of Admiralty

Wanted a genteel *BARBER.*
Any Perſon well qualified as an Hair-Dreſſer, Peruke-Maker, and good Shaver, will certainly meet with good Encouragement at Marblehead, by applying to the Gentlemen of that Place immediately.

New-Book Store,

Oppoſite the Poſt-Office, Cornhill.

John Langdon

INTENDING for England, acquaints the Public, that he has a large and valuable Collection of Books in all Arts and Sciences, the moſt of which he has receiv'd by the laſt Ships from London and Glaſgow, which he is determin'd to ſell for a little more than the Sterling Coſt and Charges.

Amongſt which are,

Henry on the Bible.
Poole's —— ditto.
Patrick and Louth ditto.
Doddridge on the New Teſtament.
Burket ditto.
Cruden's Concordance.
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor.
—— Sermons and Tracts.
—— Sermons to young People.
—— on Regeneration.
Fordyce's Sermons to young Women, a new Edition at 4*s.*
Young's Night Thoughts at 4*s.*
Meditations and Contemplations.

CONTAINING,

Vol. 1ſt.	Vol. 2d.
Meditations among the Tombs.	Contemplations on the Night.
Reflections on a Flower Garden, and a Deſcant upon Creation.	Contemplations on the Starry Heavens, and a Winter Piece.

By JAMES HERVEY.

Flavel's Works 8vol. 8vo.
Hume's Hiſtory of England, 8vol. 8vo.
Tillotſon's Sermons 12 vol. 8vo.
A large Aſſortment of Law Books.
Bibles of all Kinds extremely cheap.
School Books of all Sorts.
A large and fine Aſſortment of Stationary, conſiſting of Account Books of all Sorts and Sizes.
Paper of all Kinds.
Clothier's and Cartridge Paper.
Large and Small Slates
Quills and Pens.
Sealing Wax and Wafers.
Pewter Ink Stands of all Sorts.
Paper, Leather and Braſs Ink Pots.
Tempel and common Spectacles.
Red Gilt Trunks.
Aſs-ſkin Memorandum Books.
Ivory Books.
Ink Powder.
Patent Cake Ink by the Groce, Dozen or ſingle Cake, the Ink made from this Cake is as thin as Water, will never Mould, and when uſed appears of a fine Black, which will never fade as long as the Paper or Parchment will endure, but apparently makes a daily Improvement in Point of Beauty and Colour.
Pſalters. Primers.
Spelling Books of all Sorts.
Watts's Hymns and Pſalms.
Pſalm Books of all Kinds.
With a large Variety of Small Books for Children.

N. B. Every Perſon who deals in any of theſe Articles will find it greatly to their Advantage to purchaſe at ſaid Store; as he is leaving off the Buſineſs, will ſell uncommonly Cheap.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, *BOSTON,*

A Variety of Engliſh GOODS.

ALSO,

A few Boxes choice Liſbon Lemons, cheap for Caſh.

C H O I C E

Narraganſett CHEESE,

Of various Sizes,

To be Sold cheap for Caſh, at WILLIAM SMITH's Store, oppoſite the Golden Ball.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of *John Hunt Wendell*, late of Boſton, Mariner, deceas'd, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Sarah Wendell*, Adminiſtratrix. And all Perſons Indebted, are deſired to make immediate payment to ſaid Executrix.

JOSEPH GRENLEAF,

Informs the public that he has opened

A STORE, INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE and VENDUE ROOM.

In Marſhall's-Lane,
Four doors north of the Corn-Fields, Boſton,
Where he has now ready for private Sale,
CHEAPER THAN CHEAP,

A good Aſſortment of ENGLISH GOODS, a gold Watch, wearing Apparel of ſuperfine broad cloth, laced. Briſtol Beer. &c. &c.

N. B. Said Greenleaf alſo carries on the Printing Buſineſs, with E. Ruſſell, next to the Cornfield in Union-Street.

Goods are taken in for public and private Sale on reaſonable Terms.

On THURSDAY Next,

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,

By Benjamin Church,

At his uſual Place of Sale—and to be continued 'till the whole is ſold,

A very large Aſſortment of low pric'd middling, and fine Broad Cloths—Forreſt Cloths—German Serges—Frizes—Ratteens—Duffils—Bath Beavers, & Baiſes, alſo Shalloons—Tammies—Callimancoes Cambless of all Colours and Qualities—Velverets—Checks,—Iriſh Linnens—Oznabrigs—with a Variety of other Articles.—The Goods to be ſold by the Piece, ſo that Town and Country Shop-keepers, and Traders, may have an Opportunity of ſupplying themſelves at a cheap Rate—if they attend.

On THURSDAY next at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

JOSEPH CROSWELL,

TAYLOR,

INFORMS his Cuſtomers that he hath remov'd to the Houſe formerly improved by Richard Dana, Eſq; the firſt Dwelling from King-Street in Quaker Lane, or next below Meſſr's Amory's Corner. Thoſe Gentlemen who imploy him may ſtill depend on being ſerved in the beſt manner and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Found in Roxbury, the Beginning of Auguſt laſt, a Portmantle with a number of Things in it of conſiderable Value. Whoever has loſt the ſame, by applying to Mr. John Pierpont, in Roxbury, may have the Portmantle and Things again, paying Charges.

To be Sold by *Richard Cheever*, of *Princeton*, a Farm containing One Hundred and Twelve Acres, about Ninety whereof is under Improvement, with a ſmall Houſe and Barn thereon: The ſaid Farm is well Watered and ſuitably Accommodated with Paſturage, Plowing and Mowing, lying Two Miles and a Quarter South of the Meeting-Houſe in *Princeton*. For further Particulars enquire of ſaid *Cheever*.

October 7th, 1772.

IMPORTED in the laſt Ships from *London* and *Briſtol*,
And to be Sold by

Peter Hughes,

At his Store in King-ſtreet,

Choice Newcaſtle Coals, Hemp, Cordage, Engliſh, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklenburgh, Dowlaſs, Broad Cloths, Frizes, Duffils, Beaver Coating, Callimancoes, Poland and Common Starch, Florence Oil, Printing Ink, Writing Paper, 4d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Nails, Sheathing ditto, Shot, Bar Lead, Powder in half and quarter Barrels, Cod and Mackrel Lines & Hooks, Sail, Sein and Whipping Twine, Half & Quarter Boxes of 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Glaſs—Single, double and treble refined Loaf Sugar, 12, 15, 18 and 21 Inch Pipes, Doctors Phials, Common Quart and Champain Bottles in Hampers of one Groce each, Crates of Earthen Ware, Pepper, Cinnamon, Cloves and Mace, Durham Muſtard, 2, 3, 4 & 5 Feet Grindſtones, a few Caſks of Burton & Yorkſhire Ale, and Kenton's beſt London Porter in Hampers of 3 and 4 Dozen.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at Charleſtown, on Thurſday the 19th Day of November next:

Forty Acres of Upland in ſaid Charleſtown, conſiſting of Mowing, Plow Land, & Paſture Land, in one Piece. Alſo, 3 Pieces of Marſh, part of it of the beſt Quality. All lying within 3 Miles of Charleſtown-Ferry. Alſo, 6 Acres Wood Land, lying in Cambridge. The Sale to be at the Houſe of *William Rand*, deceas'd. For further Particulars, Inquire of *Nehemiah Rand* of ſaid Charleſtown, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate, or *Abraham Watſon*, jun. of Cambridge. The above will be ſold altogether or ſeparate, as may ſuit the Purchaſer.

A freſh and general Aſſortment of WINES and SPIRITS, neat and genuine as imported, to be ſold by CHARLES HAMOCK, at his Wine-Cellar in Royal-Exchange Lane.

Among which are the following,

CHOICE Old Red Port, Claret, Benecarlo, Mattero, Tent, Canary, Malaga, Malmſey, Paſſuda, Caccavilla, Sherry, Liſbon, Madeira, Tenerife and Fyal; old Jamaica Spirit, Weſt-India and New-England Rum, French and Spani[illegible] [illegible]randy, Vinegar, &c.

Any Perſ[illegible] [illegible]ave healthy Slaves to diſpoſe of [illegible], that have been ſome Years in the Co[illegible] [illegible]of Age or under, may be inform'd [illegible] [illegible]plying to Edes and Gill.

On FR[illegible] [illegible]ant at Twelve o'Clock, A. M. [illegible] by PUBLIC VENDUE, if not diſpoſe[illegible] [illegible]ore at Private Sale.

A Dwelling-Houſe in Middle-ſtreet, a little below the Mill-Bridge in good Repair, three ſtory high, with two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, four Chambers, good Cellars, alſo a large Yard and Garden ſpot, Wood-Houſe, Pump, Rain Water Ciſtern, &c.

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſaid Houſe, may apply to William Hunter, at his Auction-Room the foot of Royl-Exchange Lane.—Who has for ſale, a large Aſſortment of Scotch and Engliſh Goods as uſual.

By the Appointment of the Proprietors,
The following Patent Medicines are Sold by

Cox & Berry,

At their Store in King-Street,

1. Greenough's celebrated Lozenges of Tolu, which are the pleaſanteſt and moſt effectual Remedy of the Kind in all Coughs, Hoarſeneſſes, ſore Throats and Defluxions on the Lungs, healing the ſoreneſs of the Breaſt, promoting the Expectoration of the tough Phlem, and affording great Relief in Aſthmatic Complaints and ſhortneſs of Breath: They are likewiſe very beneficial in Conſumptions, are not cloying, but rather create an Appetite.

2. The Stomachic Lozenges (publiſhed by Virtue of the King's Patent) which are in the higheſt Eſteem for all Diſorders of the Stomach & Bowels, being a ſpeedy and certain Remedy in Indigeſtions, Coldneſſes and Weakneſſes of the Stomach, Fullneſs after Eating, Wind, Cold Phleghm, Cholicky Complaints, and all Pains of the Stomach and Bowels, whether fix'd or wandering. They are alſo an immediate Cure for the Heart-Burn from whatever Cauſe proceeding. They are very agreeable to the Taſte, and by the Uſe of them many Perſons have had their Digeſtion ſo ſtrengthened as to be able to Eat and Drink almoſt any Thing without fear, tho' before they could ſcarcely venture upon the moſt innocent Diet.

3. The Cordial Cephalic Snuff, which is an effectual Remedy for moſt Diſorders of the Head, eſpecially the common Head-ach, to which it hardly ever fails giving immediate Eaſe, and by frequent Uſe prevents its Return. It removes Drowſineſs, Giddineſs and Vapours, relieves Dimneſs of the Eyes, and is particularly excellent in curing recent Deafneſs, and in reſtoring the Memory when impaired by Diſorders of the Head. It has a moſt grateful aromatic Smell, and is very proper for all Perſons who viſit ſick Rooms and unwholſome Places.

4. The true Daffy's Elixir.
5. Dr. Anderſon's genuine Scots Pills.
6. Dr. James's Powder for Fevers.
7. Dr. Hooper's Female Pills.
8. Lady's Court Plaiſter.

N. B. *The Public may depend on the above Medicines being genuine.*

For *GLASGOW*,
The Ship *JOHN*,
ARCHIBALD BOG, Maſter,

Juſt Launched, is now Rigging, and will be ready to take on Board Goods by the 26th Current, and Clear to Sail by the Middle [or End] of November,—upwards of two Thirds of her Cargo being now ready, ſhe will not be detain'd after the above Time.—As ſhe is built entirely for the Packeting, ſhe is well calculated for Sailing, and will have good Accommodations for Paſſengers. For Freight or Paſſage apply to Archibald Willſon and Company on the Town-Dock, or to William Duguid and Company on Treat's Wharff.

Province of New-Hampſhire, Hillſborough, ſc. } October 14, 1772.

Whereas his Majeſty's Goal at Amherſt, in ſaid County, was broke open this Day, and the following Priſoners made their Eſcape thereout, viz. *JOSEPH KELLY*, late of Nottingham Weſt, in the ſame County, Gentleman; and one *JOHN THOM*, late of Peterboro' Slip. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid eſcape Priſoners, and deliver them up to me the ſubſcriber, Sheriff of the county aforeſaid, at Amherſt Goal aforeſaid, ſhall receive for Kelly a Reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, and TEN DOLLARS for Thom.——Said Kelly is a dark-complection'd Man; is pitted with the Small-Pox, is about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, is knock-kneed; and had on when he went away, brown Mancheſter Velvet Cloaths, very much faded.—Thom is a tall Fellow, black hair'd, and has a remarkable Scar on one of his Thighs.—The ſaid Kelly was lately advertiſed in the public Prints for an Eſcape from a Sheriff's Officer.

BENJAMIN WHITING, *Sheriff.*

On TUESDAY next,

At Ten in the Morning.
Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room Foot of Royal Exchange Lane;

A Variety of Engliſh Goods, as uſual.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Auctioneer.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*,
ENTERED IN.

Homer and Freeman from Newfoundland. Higgins, Williams and Warner from New-London. Meſſat from New Providence. Summers, Street and Hawley from Newhaven. Luba from Halifax. Farrington from New-York. Wiſhart from Turk's Iſland. Cole, McConnadey and Doubleday from Nichola. Gifford from Liverpool.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt,
Thirteen Whites. NO Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, 8 [illegible].

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday, 38 min. after 5		Friday, 38 m. aft. 8
Tueſday, 28 min. af. 6		Saturday, 55 m. af. 9
Wedneſday, 18 m. aft. 7		Lord's Day 43 m. af. 10
Thurſday 8 min. aft. 8		New Moon, 26 D. 5 [illegible]

vid pa. 167

ſole himſelf with " a fearful looking for of vengeance and fiery indignation." To accompliſh the matter the more effectually, and render life and liberty wholly at their fiat, all the fountains of criminal juriſ prudence are tainted. The attorney general, *independent*‖and above the threats or menaces of this People, will take a ſhort method. He will trouble himſelf very little about grand juries, and *equally deſpiſe* their magnanimity or baſeneſs. The ſame event muſt happen to the petit juries. Packing a jury is no new thing. Or if a jury ſhould be uncorrupted, a judge will either puzzle them in the mazes of ſophiſtry, *which no lawyer dare unravel*, or intimidate them to a compliance. The cauſe of old Mrs. *Liſle* in Jeffries time is a familiar caſe. The jury thrice brought her in *not guilty*. The threatnings of *Jeffries* at length forced a compliance, and the innocent lady was executed. But if theſe reſources ſhould fail, a ſhorter method is eaſily invented. By reſolving a caſe into matters of law, they take it at once out of the hands of a jury, and the whole depends on *their own ſovereign pleaſure*. Both juries being thus ſapped, it is eaſy to ſee how far diſtant we are from the condition of the Turk; the only difference is, the one is executed without proceſs, the other ſuffers *under the ſanction of law*, the moſt intollerable of the two.—And what is ſtill a greater unhappineſs, the bar muſt now be equally corrupted with the court. This body have power to do great good or great hurt to a community. A young gentleman that now enters that profeſſion, muſt not be aſhamed to cringe and flatter, muſt be baſe, ſupple, and ſervile, and muſt ſacrifice ſentiment and abilities on the altar of preferment. A man may withſtand any ſpecies of danger, and yet ſhrink at poverty. *To ſtarve* has ſomething in it infinitely more ſhocking than inſtant death. To avoid this, a lawyer muſt be an humble tool of court policy. There is no alternative. He muſt not be aſhamed to aver *that* to be law which he knows is not ſo, if ſome end of the court is to be anſwered. His heart muſt not relent to ſee friends or relations bleeding at the ſhrine of freedom, nor muſt he heſitate to be the inſtrument of this diſtreſs, if ſome meaſure of government is hereby promoted. He muſt do this or remain a poor half ſtarv'd lawyer; and what is more mortifying, muſt ſee every little unmeaning ignorant dirty tool of power mount above him, and deck'd with the honors and dignities of his profeſſion, look down upon him with contempt.

These, my Countrymen, are not chimeras. They are now realized. As a proof, what the Lawyer who dares ſpeak his own ſentiments may expect, they have begun the exhibition. A gentleman of that character is degraded from the honors of his profeſſion, while he ſees thoſe of the ſame ſtanding advanc'd above him. I do not mean to ſuggeſt that theſe gentlemen do not merit theſe honors. Some of them I know to be gentlemen of ſenſe and abilities. What I mean to ſhow is, the method the Court have purſued in inſulting this gentleman. His abilities, his knowledge of the law, his integrity, and his faithfulneſs, they dare not diſpute. The treatment conſidered perſonally, I know he muſt deſpiſe. He can look with contempt on the mere extrinſick addition of a gown, as he knows *from his own obſervation*, that ſuch a ſpecies of ornament is no badge of ſentiment or worth. The *Precedent* is dangerous. It is an open declaration, that *he* only who will ſacrifice all his powers and abilities, ſhall meet with profit and rewards.

Again, if the King has this right of‖payment, he has an equal right of nomination. The conſequence is neceſſary. Upon the demiſe therefore of one of the preſent Judges, we ſhall have wretches ſent from home, whoſe only recommendation is ignorance and ſervility.

I ſaid before the effect is inſtantaneous. This I again repeat. This Court are almoſt continually ſitting. Their influence is *proportionably* extended. Every judgment of theirs gives them additional ſtrength. A man who has his property dependent on ſuch a judgment, will not be their enemy. The cauſe of freedom therefore is *conſtantly* ſuffering, and ſhe bleeds at every vein.—

If therefore, *immediate* remedies were ever neceſſary, they are ſo at this period. In the name of GOD, my countrymen, why this unmeaning lethargy? Surely if you knew the direct conſequence of this‖independency, that every year, every month, renders *them* the more ſecure, and we of conſequence more miſerable and wretched, you would *ſpeedily* exert yourſelves. Things have now come to too great a criſis to be inactive. The little ſtrength we have left, may ſoon be exhauſted. Have frequent meetings. Annimate and confirm one another. Let Towns be connected together. You will then be a band of brothers, which no force can break, no enemy deſtroy. We read of Rome, of Sparta, and others, who have exerted themſelves in the cauſe of freedom, and have prevailed. Yea, in the country from whence we derive our original, we meet with inſtances of Monarchs brought to the ſcaffold for their tyranny, and appeaſing with their blood the reſentments of a free injured people. If England has had its tyrants, ſo have we. May their fate be ſimilar. For his preſumption and oppreſſion, Charles loſt his head. We are curſed with a ſimilar tyrant. We pray GOD his cataſtrophe may be equally ſimilar, and that he would out of favour to this people, raiſe up another

OLIVER CROMWELL.

‖Vid, page 156. & Josiah Quincy Esq who was refused Robes by the Court & Govr Hutchinson

pa. 253, Vol. 2. & vid in Index, Vol. 2, 3 [illegible]

IMPORTED in the Capts. GARDNER, CALEF, &c. from LONDON, and to be Sold very cheap by

Joſiah Waters & Son,

At their Shop in Ann-Street near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON, by Wholeſale and Retail,

A general Aſſortment of

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

Of the beſt Kind, prepar'd (or otherwiſe) for Houſe, or Ship-Painting,

Bruſhes, Tools, Leaf Gold, &c.

SPICES, of all Sorts,	KIPPENS SNUFF,
PIPES, 12, 15, & 18 Inch	FLORENCE OIL,
Humtag ditto,	Kilmarnock Caps,
large and ſmall Bowls,	Salt Petre, Allum,
GLUE, PUTTY,	Copperas,
Window GLASS Taylor's make do. London Crown, Sheet ditto,	common & ground Redwood Orter, Logwood,
ROZIN, Glaſs Ware,	Sieves, No. 4 Pins,
very fine SPLIT PEAS,	ENGLISH LOAF SUGAR, POWDER and SHOT.

Beſt French Indigo, Chocolate & Bohea Tea warranted, very fine Hyſon Tea, Wool and Cotton Cards, Oatmeal, &c.

Joſeph Peirce

Acquaints his Friends and Cuſtomers both in Town and Country, That he has received per the ſeveral Veſſels juſt arrived from LONDON, a compleat Aſſortment of Goods, which he will ſell either Wholeſale or Retail at his Shop at the North Side of the Town-Houſe, Boston, on ſuch Terms as he flatters himſelf the Purchaſers will think Reaſonable. Thoſe who favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, and the ſmalleſt Favor gratefully acknowledged.

Amongſt his Goods are,

Superfine Midling and low pric'd Scarlet and other colour'd Broad Cloths, plain and knapt Beaver Coatings, Lambſkins, Bearſkins, Muffs and Tippets, Furr Trimmings, Baizes, Flannels, White Swanſkin for Ironing Cloths, Kerſeys, German Serges, Emboſs'd ditto, ſome Men's Superfine ſ[illegible] *patent ribb'd* Worſted Hoſe, with all kinds of Hoſiery, Carpets and Carpeting, Damask Luſtres, Crapes, Grazets, ſtrip'd and plain Camblettees, Shalloons, Tammies, Callimancoes, Iriſh Linnens, Checks, *Beaver Gloves, Doe ditto lined with Furr*, with every other kind of Gloves, a few Sarſenet, Taſty Engliſh Bonnets, Pattens, *grey, ſpotted and laced Suttin*, a pretty Aſſortment of RIBBONS, Black and White Laces and Trimmings, Snuff, China Ware, Beſt HYSON, SOUCHONG and BOHEA TEA juſt opened, Starch, Hair Powder, French Chalk.——GREENOUGH's CELEBRATED TINCTURE, for preſerving the Teeth and Gums, and for the Tooth-Ach, Genuine TURLINGTON's BALSAM in large and ſmall Bottles.—— STOUGHTON's ELIXIR, &c. &c. (t. b. c. 6 w.)

JUST IMPORTED from LONDON, now Opening, and to be Sold by

JOSEPH COOLIDGE,

At his Shop juſt above the Market, and directly oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM GREENLEAFE's, BOSTON.

A neat Aſſortment of Guns compleat with Bayonets, Steel Rods and Swivels, Pocket Piſtols, plated Hangers and Shot Belts, with a fine Aſſortment of Jewellery, among which is Paſte, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, a Variety of Earings, Lockets, Croſſes, Sprigs and Pins, Broaches, Rings, Stay Hooks, Sleeve Buttons, Combs and Watch Seals.——ALSO,

Japan Waiters, Bread Baſkets, beſt Steel Blade Penknives, common ditto, Table Knives and Forks, Stands of Cruets, Money Scales, Penny Weights and Grains, Plated Spurs, Shoe, Knee and Stock Buckles, Pinchbeck, Steel, and common Buckles, Pocket and Aſs-ſkin Books, neat Spring Snuffers, common do. Sugar Nippers, Nail do. Nut Crackers, Steel, Spring & common Spurs, Sciſſars, Razors, Hones, Shaving Boxes, Snuff Boxes, Cork Screws, Necklaces, mock, garnet and coral Beeds, Smelling Bottles, Court Plaiſter, Tooth Pick and Needle Caſes, Tweezer Caſes with Inſtruments, Pocket Compaſſes, Graters, Silk Purſes and Watch Strings, Watch Chains, Scales, Keys and Hooks, Steel Top Thimbles, Braſs do. Leather and Braſs Ink Pots, Tortoiſe Shell and Horn Combs, Iron and Braſs Wire, Buckle Bruſhes, Pummice and Rotton Stone, Emery, Sand Paper, Smith's ſtanding Vices, Bench and Hand ditto, with many other Articles, very low for Caſh. One very neat Gold Chaſt Watch, and a Number of Silver Ones, with moſt Kinds of Jewellery and Goldſmiths Ware. Jewellers and Goldſmiths may be ſupply'd at ſaid Shop, with all Kinds of Chryſtal, Foyle, Chapes and Tongs, Plyers, Blow Pipes, Borax, Files, Crucibles, Black Pots, moulding Sand and other Articles.

N. B. Caſh for old Gold and Silver Lace, and Plate.

WILLIAM BRECK,

At the Golden Key, near the Draw-Bridge, Boſton, has juſt imported

A General Aſſortment of HARD WARE GOODS, which will be Sold at the loweſt Rate, by Wholeſale and Retail.

*** Braſs and Iron Ware, Tin Plates, Lanthorn Leaves, and all ſorts of Tin Ware, may be had at ſaid Place, alſo a *few* quintals of good Table FISH.

Juſt IMPORTED from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Gilbert Deblois,

Very CHEAP *for* CASH *only*,

At his Shop the Bottom School-Street,

A Large and Compleat Aſſortment of *Engliſh, India & Scotch* GOODS, among which are, A very Genteel Aſſortment of Brocades, Damasks, Ducapes, Sattins, plain, ſtriped & figured Luteſtrings, a great Variety ſilk and worſted Faſhionable Stuffs, a large Aſſortment of Superfine, middling and low pric'd SCARLET, crimſon and all other coloured Broad-Cloths, with Shalloons and Trimmings to ſuit; Gold and Silver Laces, Buttons, &c.—plain, grey and other coloured Muffs and Furr Trimmings. Choice Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea TEA.

Beſt French INDIGO by the Dozen, a few beſt double Glouceſter CHEESES.

Hopeſtill Capen

Informs his Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has received by the Capts. Gardner and Calef, who are juſt arrived from LONDON,—A freſh Supply of Goods, which with what he had before, makes a large and very good Aſſortment for this and the other Seaſons, too many to be enumerated, which he is now ſelling off by Wholeſale or Retail, at his Shop in Union-Street, at the Sign of the Cornfields, at very great Pennyworths, (as he purpoſeth to go into ſome other Buſineſs) for Caſh only, as can be bought at any Vendue or any other Place whatever, where the Goods are free from Damage.

THOMAS LEE,

HAS Imported in the laſt Ships from ENGLAND, and has for Sale at his Store near the Swing-Bridge, AT A VERY LOW ADVANCE,

A large Aſſortment of Fall and Winter GOODS, Gun-Powder, Shot, Allum, Brimſtone, Nails, Glaſs, &c. &c. ALSO,

LADIES SILKS of almoſt every Kind, Bruſſels and Mecklin Laces, Gold & Silver Laces, and Buttons, &c. &c. &c.

An Aſſortment of ſingle & double Flint Glaſs, Agate, Cream colour'd, Delph, Brown and Flint Ware, TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Minott

At his Shop oppoſite William's Court, Cornhill, BOSTON.

Where he has to ſell on the beſt Terms, Choice Bohea, Hyſon and Souchong Tea,

Nutmegs,	Double and ſingle refined Loaf Sugar,	No 4 & No. 12 Pins,
Cinnamon,		Rice,
Cloves,	Brown Sugar,	Coffee,
Mace,	Anchovies,	Chocolate,
Pepper,	Capers,	Poland Starch,
Allſpice,	Olives,	Crown Soap,
Florence Oil,	Fine Durham Muſtard	Kippen's Snuff,
Almonds,	Sugar Plumbs,	Philadelphia Ruſk,
Raiſins,	Sugar Almonds,	Oatmeal,
Turkey Figs,	Citron,	Barley,
Currants,	Preſerv'd Ginger,	Sago,
London TD 15 and 18 Inch Pipes,	Split Peaſe,	Flour,
	Velvet Corks,	Powder Blue

Beſt French Indigo,

Allum, Copperaſs, Logwood, Redwood, Orter, Ground Redwood, Salt Petre, Ginger, Waſte Paper, Flax, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Lynn Shoes, &c.

ALSO,

Plated Buckles by the Groſs, dozen, or ſingle Pair, Steel Chapes, Silver-mounted Swords, Coral-Beeds, Plate and Jewellery.

He carries on the Goldſmiths Buſineſs in all its Branches as uſual, at his other Shop, Northward of the Draw-Bridge, near the Drum-Maker's.

All which will be Sold exceeding Cheap for Caſh.

N. B. Few Pieces India Damaſks very low.

Ran-away from the Subſcriber,

at Mancheſter, on the 22d Inſtant, a Negro Man named Cheſter, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well Limb'd, a Stammering Speech, and one or more of his Toes partly loſt by Froſt.—Had on when he went away, a light coloured Broad-Cloth Coat cuffed with Green, red Jacket, blue Serge Breeches, blue Stockings, Check'd Shirt and Beaver Hat. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Run-away, and return him to his ſaid Maſter at Mancheſter, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and give Notice thereof ſhall have 8 DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JOHN LEE.

All Maſters of Veſſels and others are Cautioned againſt Harbouring or Carrying off ſaid Servant on Penalty of the Law. Mancheſter 22d Sept. 1772.

Boſton, Printed, by EDES & GILL.